discovered the use of local anaesthesia for ophthalmic operations.

Other names in the history of ophthalmology are those of Joseph Aub, of Cincinnati, who first used the electric magnet for removing foreign bodies from the eye: Julius Jacobson, who improved the surgical treatment of cataracts and originated the operation for trachoma: and John Zachariah Laurence, perhaps the greatest English ophthalmologist of the first half of the last century, founder of what is now the Royal Eye Hospital. It is significant that the two greatest authorities on the history of the science were August Hirsch and Julius Hirschberg—both Jews.

The particularly deep Jewish love of children is perhaps responsible for the Jew's bent towards pediatry—the factual answer to the infamous Ritual Murder charge. This branch of medicine was, indeed, in large measure the creation of German Jews. One of the founders of the science was Eduard Henoch: Abraham Jacobi, a fiery German patriot who was forced to take refuge in exile after 1848, introduced the science into America, where he founded the first child clinic, and was at the time of his death one of the most honoured figures in American medicine. Until recently, the outstanding German pediatrist was Heinrich Finkelstein, who discovered new principles in infant feeding. Adolf Baginsky (co-founder, with Virchow, of one of the greatest Berlin hospitals, the Kaiser-und-Kaiserin-Friedrich-Ej:anken-

haus) was one of the greatest pioneers in the clinical and scientific study of child life, and a voluminous writer on the subject. Alois Epstein, founder of the world-renowned Foundling Hospital at Prague, initiated various antiseptic measures in infant hygiene, by means of which the mortality in foundling asylums was reduced from 30% to 5% in the course of fourteen years.